

parisons have been made of their contents, they appear much to resemble those of Omori, and, like it, are of very remote antiquity.

In one case, however, the removal of part of a canal-bank, made 230 years ago, exposed a shell-heap composed of species *still extant*, without any *ancient* pottery; hence the extinction of the old species found in the mounds of Omori and elsewhere, and the changes of sea-level, were certainly before, probably long before, that date.

The comparison of the Omori pottery with that found in other parts of the world, and the comparison of the ancient with the modern fauna of Omori, are full of interest, and have been worked out with the acumen and experience of a well-trained naturalist and antiquary.

The following is the list of Gasteropods found at Omori:—

<i>Fusus inconstans</i> , <i>Lischke</i> .	<i>Potamides</i> , sp.
<i>Rapana bezoar</i> , <i>Linné</i> .	<i>Lampania</i> , sp.
<i>Hemifusus tuba</i> , <i>Gmelin</i> .	<i>Natica Lamarckiana</i> , <i>Duclos</i> .
<i>Purpura luteostoma</i> , <i>Chemnitz</i> .	<i>Turbo granulatus</i> , <i>Gmelin</i> .
<i>Eburna japonica</i> , <i>Lischke</i> .	<i>Rotella globosa</i> , <i>Gmelin</i> .
<i>Nassa</i> , sp.	

Of the Lamellibranchs in the old mounds there are:—

<i>Arca subrenata</i> , <i>Lischke</i> .	<i>Cytherea meretrix</i> , <i>Linné</i> .
— <i>inflata</i> , <i>Reeve</i> .	<i>Tapes</i> , sp.
— <i>granosa</i> , <i>Linné</i> .	<i>Solen strictus</i> , <i>Gould</i> .
<i>Dosinia Troscheli</i> , <i>Lischke</i> .	<i>Lutraria Nuttali</i> , <i>Cowad</i> .
<i>Cyclina chinensis</i> , <i>Chemnitz</i> .	<i>Ostrea denslamellosa</i> , <i>Lischke</i> .
<i>Mactra veneriformis</i> , <i>Deshayes</i> .	—, sp.
<i>Mya arenaria</i> , <i>Linné</i> .	

The absence (in the old mounds) of edible species now existing in the neighbouring sea shows that, in all probability, a new or modified fauna has come in since the period of these kitchen-middings. So also the relatively large and luxuriant growth (for the most part) of both the shells of mollusks and the bones of mammals found in these mounds have reference to long-past time, previous to the introduction of stages of degeneracy due to changed conditions either of nature or civilization.

An Introduction to the Study of Fishes. By ALBERT C. L. G. GÜNTHER. Svo. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black, 1880.

OWING to the author's connexion with this journal, we must abstain from giving an ordinary notice of the present volume. We think it due to our readers, however, to call their attention to its appearance, and to indicate its nature in very general terms.

Dr. Günther's work is founded on the notes and other materials got together by him for the preparation of the article "Ichthyology" in the new edition of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' and may therefore be regarded to some extent as an expansion of that article. He commences with a history of ichthyological research, which is followed

by a general description of the structure of fishes and its modifications in the various groups, leading up to a notice of the reproductive phenomena presented by animals of this class, and their growth and variation during development. Other chapters are devoted to the distribution of fishes in time and space, the latter subject treated at very considerable length, and the whole winding up with a notice of those deep-sea fishes our knowledge of which is mainly due to the dredging-operations of the last few years. The remainder of the volume (more than half) is devoted to systematic ichthyology, and gives the characters of the orders and families and of the principal genera, with notes on the more important points in their natural history. The volume is very freely illustrated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On a new Species of Papilio from South India, with Remarks on the Species allied thereto. By J. WOOD-MASON.

IN December last the Indian Museum received from Mr. F. W. Bourdillon, of Trevandrum, a small collection of diurnal Lepidoptera, amongst which was a much-worn and tattered example of a female insect, evidently closely allied to the North-Indian *P. Castor* and to the Burmese *P. Mahadeva*, with the same sex of the latter of which it turned out on examination to agree in having the discal markings of the hind wing confined to the median region of the organ, where they form a transverse band of lanceolate spots, instead of being diffused over the whole disk and extending into the cell, as in the former.

About a month ago a few species of butterflies were received from Mr. G. H. Kearney, of the Berkodee Coffee-Estate, Koppa Anche, Mysore; and amongst them is a fine specimen of the male, which proves that the species is, as the above-mentioned female specimen had already indicated, more nearly related to *P. Mahadeva* than to *P. Castor*, and enables me to describe it.

*Papilio Dravidarum**, n. sp.

Allied to *P. Castor* and to *P. Mahadeva* †, but more closely so to the latter, with which it agrees in the form of the wings in both sexes.

Sexes alike, having not only the same form of wings, but also the same general type of coloration as the female of the two described species, the male differing from the female only in the darker and richer tints of its upper surface.

♂. Upperside rich fuscous, of a much lighter shade than in

* *Dravide -arum*; from *Dravida*=common name of South-Indian peoples.

† Moore, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 840, pl. li. fig. 1.